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ADM. WILLIAM F. RABORN, NEW  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, Adm. William F. Raborn was today sworn in at the White House as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I have known and worked with Admiral Raborn for many years. He has served his country well. He was decorated for gallantry in action in the Pacific in World War II. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his remarkable achievement in directing the Navy's development of the Polaris missile system. It is a testimony to the magnitude of his contribution in this field that the Polaris system has become an integral part of our deterrence shield—indeed, nowadays, we almost take it for granted—barely 10 years after the program got underway under Admiral Raborn's direction.

Admiral Raborn possesses managerial skills and leadership abilities of the highest order, and he tempers them with broad experience and a keen sense of humor. Criticized sometimes for operating with too small a staff, he has answered:

I can get more out of one overworked man than two underworked ones.

He is a popular leader who runs a tight ship and accomplishes his missions. I am completely confident that his deep knowledge, his rich experience, and his capacity for service qualify him to be an exceptionally able chief of our intelligence operations.

I should also like to point out, Mr. President, that Admiral Raborn will be

assisted in his formidable responsibilities by Mr. Richard M. Helms, the new Deputy Director of the CIA. Mr. Helms has distinguished himself, in his 18-year career with the Agency, as a man of good sense, sound judgment, and exceptional ability. I know that he will be an effective and energetic Deputy to the new Director.

Mr. President, I wish also to add that the Central Intelligence Agency is losing a fine Director. John McCone is stepping down after serving the Nation for 3½ years as CIA Chief. His appointment in 1961 to this most sensitive post occasioned no little controversy. But the skill and dedication of his service have silenced even the most hostile of his critics.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and Armed Services Committee, it was my privilege to work with John McCone and to know him well. He served on President Truman's Air Policy Committee in 1947-48; and, as Under Secretary of the Air Force in those troubled years 1951-52, he played a key role in stepping up war plane production for the Korean conflict.

President Eisenhower appointed him Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1958, and his service was distinguished by a spirit of fruitful cooperation between the Commission and the Congress. Then, in 1961, President Kennedy—looking for a man with wide experience and proved judgment, turned to Mr. McCone to take on one of the most critical posts in our Government—head of the Central Intelligence Agency. When President Johnson took office, he continued to rely on Mr. McCone in this most difficult and delicate task.

In this long career—serving four Presidents—John McCone has consistently demonstrated unusual energy and administrative ability, a clear and forthright intellect, and a keen awareness of the threats to our national security. He is motivated by a deep-seated desire to serve his country. He stands in the great tradition of the Stimsons, the Forrestals, and the Lovetts—those outstanding private citizens who responded to the call of public duty when the Nation was in need. Our system of government uniquely depends upon the contributions of such distinguished citizens.

We shall miss Mr. McCone. We wish him good health and good fortune as he leaves high office and returns to private life.

We look forward to working with Admiral Raborn and Mr. Helms. We wish them the best of luck in the heavy responsibilities which they have undertaken.